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TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SOUTH CAROLINA

STATE BOARD OF
FISHERIES

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1933

TO THE

GOVERNOR AND
GENERAL ASSEMBLY



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JOINT COMMITTEE ON PRINTING
GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF SOUTH CAROLINA

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STATE BOARD OF FISHERIES

PERSONNEL

J. M. Witsell, Chairman, Walterboro, S. C.
C. L. Young, Georgetown, S. C.
L. A. Hall, Beaufort, S. C.
(Mrs.) Louise M. Bussey, Secretary and Clerk, Charleston, S. C., Office: 403 Peoples Office Building, Charleston, S. C.

INSPECTORS

Chief Inspector: E. D. Raney, Beaufort, S. C.
District No. 1: J. S. Graves, Bluffton, S. C.
District No. 2: W. A. Tuten, Jacksonboro, S. C.
District No. 3: _____
District No. 4: J. F. Bellune, Georgetown, S. C.
District No. 5: J. R. Thompson, Conway, S. C.

REPORT

To His Excellency, Ibra C. Blackwood, Governor, and the Honorable General Assembly of the State of South Carolina, Session 1934:

The State Board of Fisheries of South Carolina begs to submit herewith, its Twenty-seventh Annual Report.

In order that this report be more easily comprehensible to the members of the General Assembly we believe that it is wise at this time to touch briefly upon the nature, scope of the work of this Board, the size of its territory and the extent of its duties and responsibilities. This Board has been operating under the laws of the State of South Carolina for twenty-seven years and in spite of many obstacles such as local opposition, lack of appreciation by the people of the State of the work done by the Board and limited financial means, they have made slow but steady progress. Under the laws of the State this Board has jurisdiction of shad, sturgeon, oysters, clams, crabs, terrapin and other crustacean such as shrimp or prawn and is charged with the duty of enforcing all laws pertaining to the collection of impost taxes on these products of our coastal waters, the enforcing of all closed seasons, the leasing of oyster beds or bottoms and all measures pertaining to the conservation of fish and shell fish in the coastal waters. In addition to this the Board has, as far as financial means would permit, endeavored to experiment with and promulgate the quality and quantity of all coastal fish and shell fish resources.

Under the law this Board is given one Chief Inspector and five District Inspectors with whom to patrol a very large geographical area. The territorial jurisdiction of the Board extends from the Savannah River on the South to the North Carolina line on the North and from the three mile ocean limit, up the various streams for as much as forty miles and in some instances more. Included in this area are the Savannah, Salkahatchie, Edisto, Ashley, Cooper, Santee, Pee Dee, Waccamaw and Black rivers as well as hundreds of smaller rivers and creeks, to say nothing of the vast network of inland waterways which make up our coast line. Anyone who is familiar with this

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territory can immediately conceive of the enormous duties placed upon the State Board of Fisheries in properly performing its official obligations. With a little time given to the thought of the vast scope of its territory and performance it should be easy for anyone to realize the importance of this Board's functions to the State of South Carolina and its citizens.

We are pleased to report at the present time that in spite of the enormity of our territory and duties and our more or less limited financial means, that we have been able to continue and extend a most aggressive policy in the conservation of our fish and shell fish resources, collection of revenue therefrom and enforcement of the laws pertaining thereto. In addition to this, we have been able to make some successful experiments with promulgation of the various resources. Within the last two or three years we have developed the basis on which this Board operates to a maximum degree of efficiency. The Board still holds regular meetings on the first Thursday of each month for the purpose of passing upon the more important questions of policy and operations and for the hearing of requests from people engaged in the various fish and shell fish industries. In addition to this the Chairman of the Board is always available, constantly supervising the work and ready to meet any situation which needs urgent attention. The Chairman spends Thursday of each week as well as several other days during the month at Charleston. The office at Charleston is kept open six days a week and is in the hands of a most efficient Secretary who has made a study of our coastal fish and shell fish industries and who has a thorough knowledge thereof as well as being quite familiar with the duties and workings of this Board.

This Board has realized that while its primary duty is to fulfil its obligations to the State that it also has a duty to the people engaged in the various phases of the fish and shell fish industries and that in order to attain the ultimate objective of the Board it is necessary to cooperate as fully as possible with all parties engaged in these various industries. In furtherance of this realization this Board makes every possible effort to assist the operators in handling their business in a most profitable manner and a great deal of time has been devoted by the Board to helping operators solve their various problems. We believe that these efforts on the part of the

Board have reaped fruit in a spirit of reciprocity and good will on the part of the operators toward the Board, which spirit will have a most lasting and important effect in assisting this Board to attain its chief purpose, the promulgation and conservation of our coastal fish and shell fish industries. One evidence of the spirit of respect and good will toward the Board is that during the past year, the number of law violators has materially decreased although our system of patrolling has been, if possible, more efficient and thorough than ever before.

One of the most important functions of our inspectors is the making of reports on polluted waters and other such matters, these reports being required by the United States Bureau of Fisheries. The Chairman has been diligent in seeing that these inspectors' reports have been made as the failure to do so would have resulted in a ban being placed on our sea foods by the Federal Government and prevented our shipping beyond our borders. Certain phases of the oyster industry are inspected by United States Government officials and it is interesting to note that in some instances a ban has been placed on an entire State output where the shucking plants did not come up to their specifications. With this in view the Board has, through its inspectors, been diligent in seeing that all shucking sheds or plants were kept at all times in condition to pass United States Government inspection. These efforts have not only kept the national market open to our producers, but have insured for the people of South Carolina sea foods that are in no way contaminated.

From what has been said above in this report, it should be seen that the time and attention of all parties connected with this Board in an official capacity, are well occupied but, we realize that there are other coastal resources not properly regulated and protected which are sadly in need of conservation, and this Board is ready to undertake additional duties for the benefit of the State and its citizens. The commercial fish and oyster industries represent an investment of approximately a million dollars and gives employment to approximately twenty thousand people annually in the coastal section of this State, furnishing to many families a livelihood that would otherwise be difficult to obtain. We believe that with the proper legislation we could, in a very few years, greatly increase this num-

ber. Our reason for this belief is that there are to be found in our coastal waters many varieties of fish such as mullet, blue fish, salt water trout, sea bass, flounders, whiting and sheep-head which are allowed to be caught in large quantities at all times of the year at a very small size. Such a policy necessarily leads to depletion which is already with us and to an unprofitable business for the operators themselves. At the last session of the General Assembly due to the many urgent matters before that body for consideration, we were unable to obtain our request for legislation in connection with these fish, but we are again making a request for certain regulatory and protective legislation as well as for a small impost tax to defray the necessary expenses of enforcing such protective regulations. Properly protected, these salt water fish will greatly increase in size and number, which must make their catch more profitable to operators now in the industry and afford employment to many people not now engaged in the business.

Under the prevailing depressed business conditions and in keeping with the times, we have, during the past year, exerted every effort to keep the industries under our jurisdiction intact and build them up in every way possible with the most economical amount of money and consequently we have shown an increase in net revenue to the State and this, inspite of the fact that there has been no increase in gross receipts and on the other hand there has been a decrease by legislation in the impost tax on shad. This Board has been operating on a pay-its-own way basis for a number of years and has successfully shown a greater margin of profit for the State each succeeding year. A survey of the history of similar bodies to this Board in other States and a history of their operations shows that in all States having profitable and progressive fish and shell fish industries, there have been large sums of money spent by the States to promulgate and in some instances to subsidize these industries. Realizing the many problems confronting the General Assembly at this time, we are not asking that they give anything to this Board or to the industries under its jurisdiction but we do feel that considering what has been done in other States and the competition that our operators have to compete with, it is only fair that the General Assembly allow this Board to retain all money collected by it through impost taxes and license on the various industries, the money, of course, to be

used for the maintaining of this department and the further development of the State's greatest coastal resources. If such a forward step can be made at this time when our various fisheries industries are really in need of protection, development and promulgation, in a very few years, it can result in greatly increased revenue for the State and profitable employment for thousands of its citizens. In the meantime, the State will not have spent a dollar of money but will merely have excused this Board for a few years from showing a profit to the State on its operations. We know from actual experiments that the additional money thus afforded the Board could be most profitably expended in reclaiming hundreds of acres of oyster bottoms which would produce annually several times the amount of money that was spent in reclaiming them and thus afford the State a profitable source of revenue in rentals and taxes. The money can also be profitably spent in the establishment of hatcheries for re-stocking purposes and in various experiments for the promulgation of shrimp and other coastal resources.

While we believe that the plan as above outlined is undoubtedly for the best interests of the State and its citizens we are required to make a specific request for appropriation to the Budget Commission and this request as made constitutes the minimum amount upon which this Board can operate and still continue the progressive conservation work which it has been carrying on for the past several years.

SHAD AND SHAD HATCHERIES



SHAD BEING MILKED AT HATCHERY ON EDISTO RIVER

It has been well known for some years that shad always return to the waters in which they were spawned, usually about three years thereafter and, for that reason, we can only catch those shad that were hatched in our waters. It is, of course, for this reason that the Board of Fisheries for several years, with the cooperation of the United States Bureau of Fisheries, has been operating a shad hatchery on the Edisto River near Jacksonboro and for a time a hatchery at Yemassee. We have, through these hatcheries, placed in the waters of the Edisto and Salkahatchie rivers, large numbers of young shad or "fry" and this year we have returned to the waters of our State 3,146,000 of these fish. It might be supposed that the eggs which are fertilized and hatched in hatcheries would be hatched out in our waters anyway but such is not the case for the reason that large quantities of eggs deposited in the rivers are destroyed by game fish.

During this year we issued eight cards to shad fishermen authorizing them to fish for the hatchery after the season had closed and allowing them to sell their catch after each of the fish, both roe and buck, had been brought to the dock at the hatchery and milked. All fish caught were examined by an

Inspector of this Board for the purpose of seeing that no ripe roe were sold without being thoroughly milked. The buck shad are also milked for the purpose of fertilization and the eggs, after being fertilized, are placed in glass containers under slowly running water where they hatch out in from seven to ten days. Thereafter the young fry are kept in a trough at the hatchery for several days before being placed in the river. Of course, placing the fry in the river at this early age does not render the hatchery system as effective as it would be if we were equipped with a pond to take care of the younger fry until they are of sufficient size to adequately protect themselves from the onslaught of game fish. We feel that there is room for progress and development in this direction when we are financially able to do so but, nevertheless, we have proven that the hatchery system as operated at present is a very forward step in the conservation of this resource.

Several months ago upon the request of the Chairman of the Board, the United States Bureau of Fisheries furnished us with one of their experts for the purpose of making an inspection of the Black River with the object in view of ascertaining a desirable location for the establishment of a hatchery on that river. The expert, Mr. G. W. Hoofnagle, after a survey of the situation, decided on a most desirable location near the power plant just above Georgetown and the Board is at present negotiating with the United States Bureau of Fisheries in the hope of being able to establish a hatchery at the said point in the very near future.

In 1931 at our request the Legislature passed an Act changing the size of mesh allowed in shad nets from $5\frac{1}{2}$ " to 6" but, in 1932 and 1933 they passed Acts extending for one year the right to use $5\frac{1}{2}$ " mesh nets for the reason that a great many fishermen had only this size and were not able to buy new nets. We believe at this time that practically all of the $5\frac{1}{2}$ " mesh nets are worn out and we hope that the Legislature will see fit in 1934 to allow the 6" mesh provision to remain in force. This Act will be most beneficial to the shad industry as a 6" mesh allows many young buck shad and small roe shad to escape being caught during the season and later spawn in our waters or be caught for hatchery purposes.

We have for a number of years been confronted with a serious problem in enforcement of the closed season on shad for

the reason that under the present law the season is allowed to remain open longer above a forty mile limit on streams and it is necessarily difficult to determine the exact location of this limit and it is also impossible in most cases to prove that any of the shad were caught below this limit. A careful study of same and their spawning habits has clearly shown that the season in our waters should be opened only between February 1st and April 1st and should apply to all of our waters equally. We are, therefore, making a request that this change in the shad season be made at the present session of the Legislature and that the forty mile limit be eliminated. We are also requesting again this year and urge that you pass an Act changing the space between shad sets from "not less than 200 yards" to "not less than 400 yards." These requests as made are, in our opinion, essential to the preservation of the industry which, if properly preserved, will furnish most delectable food to some of us, work to many of our citizens and most substantial revenue to the State.

CLAMS

Clams in our waters have been restricted largely to Georgetown and Horry counties and several years ago the supply was very much depleted, but, following an actively enforced closed season on their resource for three years, we find that we have a greatly increased number of clams. Heretofore very few clams have been canned or exported from the State and what clams were sold were sold by the bushel in the shell. At the present time the supply is sufficient to interest several parties in commercial canning and as there is at present no impost tax on canned clams, we are requesting the Legislature to place a tax of two cents on every sixty ounces of clams canned. Such a tax will not be burdensome to the operators and, in our opinion, will represent a just proportion of the cost of supervision and enforcement which should be borne by this resource.

TERRAPIN

It is a well recognized fact that alcoholic beverages are essential to the preparation of terrapin in its most delectable form and consequently with the coming of the Volstead Law in 1920, the terrapin industry of our State, as well as other States of

the Union, was struck a severe blow, the price and demand for this commodity having steadily decreased until recently the industry became almost negligible. We, however, compliment ourselves upon the fact that we foresaw the eventual repeal of prohibition laws which will necessarily create a good price and demand for this commodity and therefore, during the slack years, we did everything in our power to build up and conserve this industry so that we would have a valuable resource when the proper time arrived.

During the past year we were fortunate enough to secure from the United States Bureau of Fisheries 2,000 diamond back terrapin which were placed in our coastal waters, this number representing approximately one-fifth of the total output of the United States Terrapin Hatchery located at Beaufort, N. C. It is noteworthy that the output of the Beaufort Hatchery this year was next to the highest of any record for a hatchery in the United States.

We have at this time in our waters thousands of marketable terrapin as a result of our efforts over a period of years. In the years past, these terrapin have sold for as much as \$80.00 per dozen and it is reasonable to believe that the price will very soon return to such a level. This, of course, makes it easy to see what a valuable and important resource they are to us.

STURGEON

This resource seems to be normally plentiful in our waters but there are very few people engaged in the industry for the reason that prices are quite low and for a number of years there has been practically no demand for our sturgeon. Under existing conditions we are not making any recommendations in regard to this industry as we believe that the laws which we have are adequate to protect our supply in the event that the demand should increase enough to make the industry profitable for the operators.

SHRIMP

We are pleased to report that following two years in which the run of shrimp in our waters has been below normal, we have this year experienced a very substantial increase in catch. Very fortunately for the operators, the increase in catch was accom-

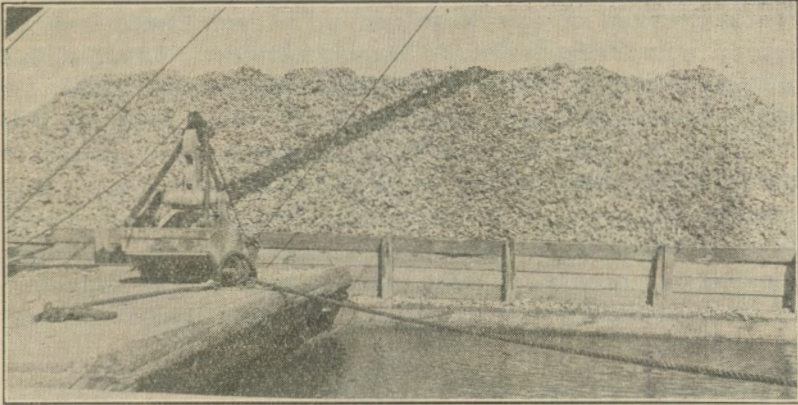
panied by better prices at the beginning of the season, although prices are yet considerably below a normal level.

Until the present time, very little has been learned as to the habits of shrimp. Some years the supply in our waters is plentiful and, for no apparent reason, in other years there is quite a shortage. Recently the United States Bureau of Fisheries set out to make a study of shrimp with the object in view of producing a normal run of shrimp each year, if possible. At the present writing no statistics are available as a result of their researches, but just as soon as we are furnished with any helpful plans we expect to make use of them if they are practicable and economically possible.

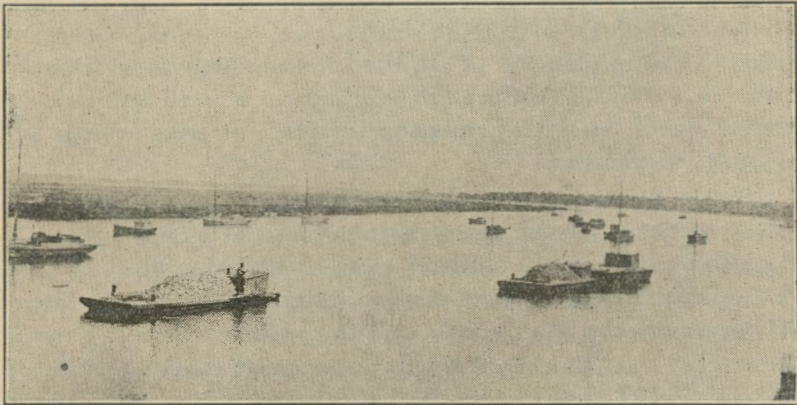
We are asking in our requests that the shrimp boat license be increased from \$5.00 to \$15.00 and that the shrimp net license law be repealed. This will reduce operating and enforcement expenses without hardship to anyone as a boat cannot be used without a net and vice versa. We wish to call to your attention that even this increase will still leave shrimp licenses lower in this State than in most other states.

Our investigation of the laws in other states relative to shrimping discloses that the majority of states charge a higher license for alien or non-resident boats trawling in their waters than for resident boats. As no such distinction is made under the South Carolina law you can readily see that shrimp operators residing in South Carolina operate at a distinct disadvantage in that they have to pay an enormous license when trawling in foreign waters and when these alien or non-resident operators come into our waters they trawl at no greater expense than our own citizens. We, therefore, recommend that the shrimp boat license as requested above be made to apply to South Carolina owned boats only and that all alien or non-resident boats be required to pay a shrimp license of \$25.00 and that no net license be required.

OYSTERS



OYSTER SHELL BEING LOADED ON BARGE FOR PLANTING



OYSTER BARGES CARRYING SHELL FOR PLANTING

As mentioned in our last report, many of the older leases of oyster lands contained large areas of land which were not properly suited to oyster production and for the past several years this Board has been endeavoring to eliminate such unsuitable areas. As a result of these efforts, we have today more actually productive oyster land under lease than ever before. In spite of the fact that business conditions have been exceedingly poor and the total acreage under lease has been less, we are pleased to report a substantial increase in the production of oysters during the past year.

The increase in production made it possible for approximately 500,000 bushels of shell and seed oysters to be planted under the supervision of this Board on public and leased beds as against approximately 400,000 bushels last year. As all of this shell and the seed oysters were planted on bottom suitable for oyster culture, we have good reason to believe that we will next year have another gratifying increase in production. As the price of oysters has continued to be extremely low, we feel sure that the assistance and cooperation rendered by this Board to the operators at all times in restricting operators to suitable areas as well as in many other respects, have been the salvation of many operators who otherwise might have been forced out of the business.

The amount of seed oysters and shell replanted by the operators is governed by law and, in addition to requiring all operators to return the legal proportion of shell and seed oysters to their beds, we have encouraged them to plant more than the legal proportion where advisable and have also encouraged them to attempt the re-planting of depleted areas which were formerly suitable for oyster culture by building up a hard bottom with ground shell, on which we hope the shell or seed oysters will cling when planted.

During the last part of 1931 the Board staked and posted ten acres of State owned oyster bottoms on the Cooper River in Beaufort County and planted thereon 12,255 bushels of deep water seed oysters which developed into large single oysters of an extremely high grade and for which there is a great demand. This was done as an experiment with the idea of securing select seed oysters for bottoms in various parts of our waters. Recent tests showed that our experiment is showing up far above our expectations and we expect to be able to remove some of the oysters during the season of 1933-34. In the course of time these beds will produce yearly three or four times as many oysters as were planted thereon and we feel that this phase of development should be expanded were we able to finance it on a larger scale.

In our last report we referred at some length to various researches and studies, both national and local, concerning oysters as to the nutritional value thereof. We feel that it is unnecessary for us in this report to dwell at length upon the nutritional

contents of oysters such as iron, copper, manganese and iodine or their peculiar value in the treatment of anemia and goiter patients. Suffice it to say that as far as we have been able to ascertain, South Carolina oysters took a leading position in all of these researches and analyses when compared with oysters of other localities. It is regrettable that South Carolina oysters have not yet been developed sufficiently to compare favorably in size with oysters from all other localities, this being due largely to the fact that this resource did not receive proper attention in this State until very recent years. We are pleased to report, however, that as a result of our efforts and experiments in oyster culture in recent years, the size of South Carolina oysters has been increased to such an extent that we are firmly convinced that within a very few years South Carolina will be producing oysters superior in every respect to any oyster produced in the United States. At the present time we feel that probably the two greatest needs for the advancement of this industry in South Carolina are, first, advertising to make the nation conscious of the value and superiority of our product and, second—a continuation and expansion of our present system of planting and experimentation with oyster beds. With reference to our suggestions as to advertising, we find that in a number of other states, money is being spent to nationally advertise oysters and in the year 1930 the Legislature of the State of Maryland appropriated for the purpose of advertising Maryland oysters, approximately \$40,000.00. We are quite confident that there is a bright future ahead for the oyster industry in South Carolina but believe that these two features just pointed out are essential to putting South Carolina on the map as an oyster producing state.

Realizing the superiority of South Carolina oysters, we requested of the last General Assembly that it should make the planting of Japanese seed oysters within this State unlawful without permission from the State Board of Fisheries and the General Assembly very graciously assented. The request was made because experiments have shown that the Japanese oysters, while of a large size, are of an inferior quality and they consume such large quantities of food materials that local oysters are eventually starved out wherever the Japanese oysters are planted. We are very grateful to the General Assembly for

having passed this Act which was essential to the protection of the South Carolina oysters—a product which we firmly believe is second to none.

OYSTER LAND LEASES

We are pleased to report that our system of leasing oyster bottoms has continued to function excellently and has proven to be a most valuable asset in the development of the oyster industry in our State. We find that the operators are much more cooperative in replanting oyster bottoms and keeping them in excellent condition when they have the assurance that the bottoms will be in their charge for a period of years. Leases at the present time are granted to operators for a period of five years with the privilege of renewal at the discretion of the Board and with the provision that the rental be paid in advance on the first of January of each year. The rentals for these oyster bottoms are on a sliding scale commensurate with the value of the bottoms to the operator and the usual scale is; fifty cents per acre for the first year, one dollar per acre for the second year and an increase each year for the remainder of the lease but, in some instances, the rental starts at one dollar per acre with an increase each succeeding year.

The price of oysters for the past two or three years has been so low that the Board could not justly force the operators to increase their rentals yearly and we have, during the current depression, allowed leased oyster bottoms to be retained upon payment of rental on the basis of the first year of the lease.

In spite of this allowance made to the operators, there has been no decrease in revenue from this source and we are convinced that this policy was a wise one as it has enabled many operators to continue in business who otherwise would have been forced to the wall and in addition we have been repaid by the consideration and cooperation of all of the operators.

MENHADEN

For a number of years activity in the menhaden industry in South Carolina has been at a rather low ebb due to the fact that the principal products of this industry are fertilizer materials and soap oils, both of which products have been com-

manding very low prices. At the present writing, however, it appears that there is about to be an upturn in this business based on an increased demand for the two principal products and, of course, increased prices. We believe that in the near future menhaden will probably become one of our important coastal resources bringing a substantial income to a great many of our citizens as well as revenue to the State. This Board has been doing everything in its power to protect this industry for the benefit of the State and its citizens pending the improvement of demand and prices and, at the present time, our supply is apparently plentiful. We have only one menhaden factory in this State, which is located in Georgetown County but menhaden are caught in Horry County and being exported in increased numbers. We have several non-resident boats preparing to fish off of our coast during the coming season, these boats carrying crews of approximately sixteen men each, and we are indeed hopeful of great things from this resource in the near future.

REQUESTS

1. The Act of 1928 vesting the Board with full jurisdiction of oyster and clam beds has proved to be very constructive and beneficial legislation. We now request that the Board be given the same authority with regard to jurisdiction and control over Shad, Sturgeon, Shrimp, Terrapin, Crabs, etc. The passage of such legislation would, of course, obviate the necessity of passing legislation to carry out the other requests here made.

2. We ask that an Act be passed changing the open season on Shad from January 15th to March 25th to from February 1st to April 1st and that the Act be made to apply equally to the entire State. The effect would be a closed season in all waters at the same time. This would work little, if any, hardship upon the fishermen and at the same time it would make enforcement of the law easier. The most valuable result of such a law, however, would be that Shad would not then be caught during the spawning season and would prevent the present heavy yearly depletion of the number of Shad.

3. That the Board be given authority to employ District Inspectors and to discharge them when necessary. It is, of course, impossible to obtain the maximum of efficiency from men whom you cannot discharge for non-performance of duty.

4. That the price of Swimming Fish licenses be increased from \$2.50 to \$5.00. This is a very nominal price and is far below that obtained in most other states. It would result in increased revenue.

5. That the net license for Shrimp fishing be discontinued and the shrimp boat license be increased to \$15.00 per boat for *bona fide* residents of South Carolina and to \$25.00 per boat for all non-resident or alien boats. As each shrimp boat must have a net, this would not cause hardship, would substitute one tax for two and generally simplify collections. EXCEPT in Horry County where they use shrimp nets and no boats and in that county that the license for the net still remain at the same price, which is \$5.00 per net.

6. Repeal Section 76 of the Fisheries Act, giving right to fish for self or family. The repeal of this Act would result in material decrease of violations and tend presently, to help in the conservation of both fish and oysters.

7. That a tax of \$1.50 per bateau be imposed on all bateaus used for taking oysters.

8. We renew and urgently recommend that a tax of five cents per gallon be imposed on all raw oysters sold in South Carolina, and a tax of two cents for each sixty ounces of canned oysters sold in South Carolina. These are the present taxes on South Carolina oysters and it is only fair to South Carolina producers that it be passed, so as to bear equally on imported oysters.

9. That the license on Gill Nets be increased from \$0.25 per 100 yards to \$0.50 per 100 yards. The price of the license would still be very nominal with the increase.

10. The present law requires that Shad sets be placed not closer than two hundred (200) yards apart. We ask that this be changed so as to prohibit sets being placed closer together than four hundred (400) yards.

11. That an Act be passed requiring all Shad or Sturgeon nets to be removed from the banks of streams within three days after the close of the season and to provide as a penalty for violation thereof, confiscation of the net or nets and a fine of not less than \$25.00 nor more than \$100.00 per net or imprisonment for not less than five nor more than thirty days per net.

12. That an Act be passed increasing the following licenses:

Shrimp Cannerns License	from \$1.00 to \$5.00
Raw Oyster-in-Shell Shippers License	from \$1.00 to \$5.00
Raw Oyster Shucking Shed License	from \$1.00 to \$5.00
Oyster Cannerns License	from \$1.00 to \$5.00

13. That an Act be passed placing a license of \$15.00 on each Barge or Lighter, used in gathering oysters, of five (5) tons and over. That a license of \$4.50 be placed on Barges or Lighters of less than five (5) tons. These amounts have been collected for many years but we have been unable to find the law covering same.

14. That an Act be passed fixing the penalty for violation of any of the above Acts of \$50.00 on each offense or thirty days imprisonment.

15. That an Act be passed amending Section 53, Law on Scoops and Dredges, by adding "EXCEPT BY LICENSE ISSUED BY BOARD."

Section 53—LAW ON SCOOPS OR DREDGES.

It shall be unlawful to use scoops, scrapes, or dredges, to take shellfish in waters less than twelve feet deep at low tide, and each violation of this provision shall be punishable by fine of not less than Two Hundred and Fifty (\$250.00) Dollars or imprisonment of not less than six months.

16. That an Act be passed licensing Dredges carrying 600 bushels or more of oysters, said license to be \$25.00. That on Dredges carrying less than 600 bushels a license of \$20.00 and a penalty for violation of same be provided.

17. We ask that the following Proviso be withdrawn for the reason that people are abusing this Proviso, selling fish in quantities of from fifty to three hundred barrels and we have been unable to get convictions for this rank violation on account of this Proviso.

Section 75—LICENSES ON FISHERMEN.

An annual license tax for the year beginning as hereinafter shown shall be required of each person who shall engage in any of the following industries for market.

Crabs, beginning January 1st, \$5.00; Swimming Fish from salt water, beginning January 1st, \$2.50; Shrimp, beginning January 1st, \$5.00; Sturgeon, beginning with the open season, for residents, \$100.00; Terrapin, for each place of business, \$25.00.

PROVIDED, THERE SHALL BE NO TAX LEVIED OR COLLECTED FROM ANY BONA FIDE CITIZEN OF THE STATE TO TAKE FISH, CRABS, SHRIMP, OR OYSTERS FOR SELF OR FAMILY OR FOR SALE OF THE INDIVIDUAL CATCH AT RETAIL ON LOCAL MARKET.

18. We recommend that the following words be added in Section 63, which reads as follows:

Section 63—MINIMUM SIZE OF OYSTERS.

All oysters taken from public grounds of the State AND LEASED LANDS shall be culled and all oysters, the shells of which measure less than three inches from hinge to mouth, except what are attached to a larger oyster and cannot be removed without destroying them, and a shell taken, and all clams of less than one and one-half inches in width, shall be returned to the public OR LEASED GROUNDS near where taken, and no oysters shall be marketed containing more than ten per cent of culls; such prohibited sizes to be measured in bulk. And it shall be unlawful for any person engaged in shucking or canning oysters for market to shuck, can, purchase or have in possession oysters containing more than ten per cent of prohibited size as above provided under penalty of fine or not less than Two Hundred (\$200.00) Dollars or imprisonment not less than one month nor more than twelve months.

19. We ask that a license be placed on drag seines of 100 to 300 yards or over, and that the tax be \$25.00. That for violation of not purchasing this license a penalty of not less than \$50.00 fine or thirty days' imprisonment be imposed. These are large seines and require anywhere from fifteen to twenty men to operate them and they gather loads of fish from the waters.

20. We ask that a license be placed on all Drag or Haul Seines of not less than 100 yards in the amount of \$10.00. For violation of this provision we ask that a penalty of not less than \$50.00 fine or thirty days' imprisonment be imposed.

21. We urgently recommend that a tax of two (\$.02) cents for each sixty (60) ounces of canned clams be imposed. There is no tax on canned clams at present.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

J. M. WITSELL, Chairman,
C. L. YOUNG,
L. A. HALL.

Attest:

MRS. LOUISE M. BUSSEY, Secretary,
Charleston, S. C., June 30th, 1933.

REVENUE FROM DIFFERENT COUNTIES ITEMIZED

	Charleston	Beaufort	Colleton	Georgetown	Horry
Canned Oyster Stamps	\$3,361.32	\$2,576.00	.....	.....	.....
Raw Oyster Stamps	302.01	1,119.38	\$.63	\$4.25	\$6.85
Oysters in Shell	62.20	4.40	.30	.....	26.60
Clam Stamps .....	.....	.....	.....	.30	3.40
Hickory Shad Stamps	2.00	.....	.....	21.20	12.42
Shad Stamps	1,138.70	308.34	61.33	919.58	115.59
Terrapin Stamps .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Raw Shrimp Stamps	530.14	1,251.07	.....	45.75	.....
Cooked Shrimp Stamps	8.65	667.07	.....	.....	.....
Registered Boat License	24.00	583.50	.....	.....	.....
Non-Registered Boat License	21.00	48.00	.....	.....	.....
Swimming Fish License	277.50	170.00	205.00	515.00	175.00
Shrimp Boat License	190.00	515.00	.....	135.00	.....
Shrimp Net License	190.00	515.00	.....	145.00	5.00
Oyster Canner's License	2.00	1.00	.....	.....	.....
Gill Net License	32.75	28.50	25.50	80.50	21.50
Terrapin Pen License	25.00	.....	.....	25.00	.....
Shad Buyers & Shipper's License	50.00	25.00	.....	125.00	100.00
Sturgeon Net License .....	.....	15.00	30.00	210.00	.....
Sturgeon Buyers & Shipper's License .....	.....	.....	100.00	200.00	.....
Oyster Shucking Shed License	14.00	18.00	.....	.....	2.00
Clam Buyers & Shipper's License .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.00
Oyster Land Rent	514.43	1,404.08	225.00	99.00	.....
Fines	82.50	170.00	36.00	35.00	.....
Oyster Picker's Bateau License	55.50	177.00	.....	9.00	16.50
Shrimp Buyers & Shipper's License	70.00	50.00	.....	50.00	.....
Shrimp Canner's License	1.00	1.00	.....	.....	.....
Oyster Barge License	34.50	247.50	.....	.....	.....
Oyster-in-Shell Shipper's License	5.00	1.00	.....	.....	.....
Crab License	10.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous Stamps .....	.....	.....	.....	5.00	.....
TOTALS	\$7,004.20	\$9,885.84	\$683.76	\$2,624.58	\$489.86

Appropriation for 18 months, January 1, 1933—June 30, 1934	\$24,000.00
Amount used January 1, 1933—June 30, 1933	7,257.76

Balance left to be used June 1, 1933—June 30, 1934	\$16,742.24
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Appropriation for 12 months, January 1, 1932—December 31, 1932....	\$21,370.00
Amount used July 1, 1932—December 31, 1932	7,796.31

	\$13,573.69
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Amount money spent July 1, 1932—December 31, 1932	\$7,796.31
Amount money spent January 1, 1933—June 30, 1933	7,257.76

Total amount money spent July 1, 1932—June 30, 1933	\$15,054.07
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Receipts: July 1, 1932—June 30, 1933	\$20,688.24
	15,054.07

Net	\$5,634.17
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Shrimp Caught (lbs.)	3,537,318
Shrimp Headed (lbs.)	1,457,717
Shrimp Canned (ozs.)	4,250,960
Oysters Gathered in Shell (bus.)	514,526
Oysters Shucked Raw (gals.)	31,699
Oysters Canned (ozs.)	18,693,220
Number Shad Caught	43,772
Number Terrapin Caught	75
Number Terrapin Shipped	66
Oyster Shell Planted (bus.)	434,356
Seed Oysters Planted (bus.)	6,460
Number Sturgeon Caught	491
Number Pounds Caviar	160
Oyster Land Under Lease (acres)	4,179.66